

Fig. 1

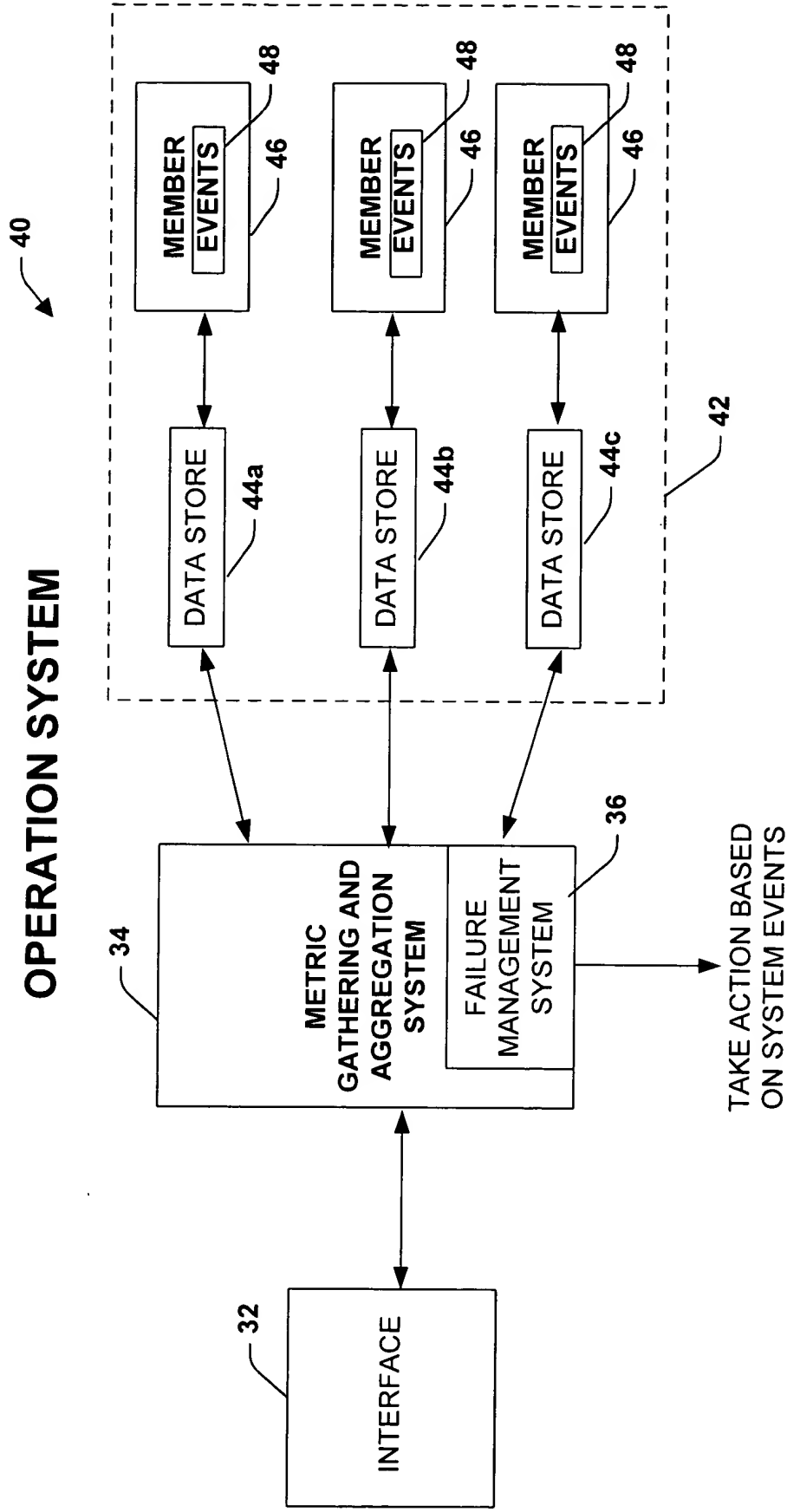


Fig. 2

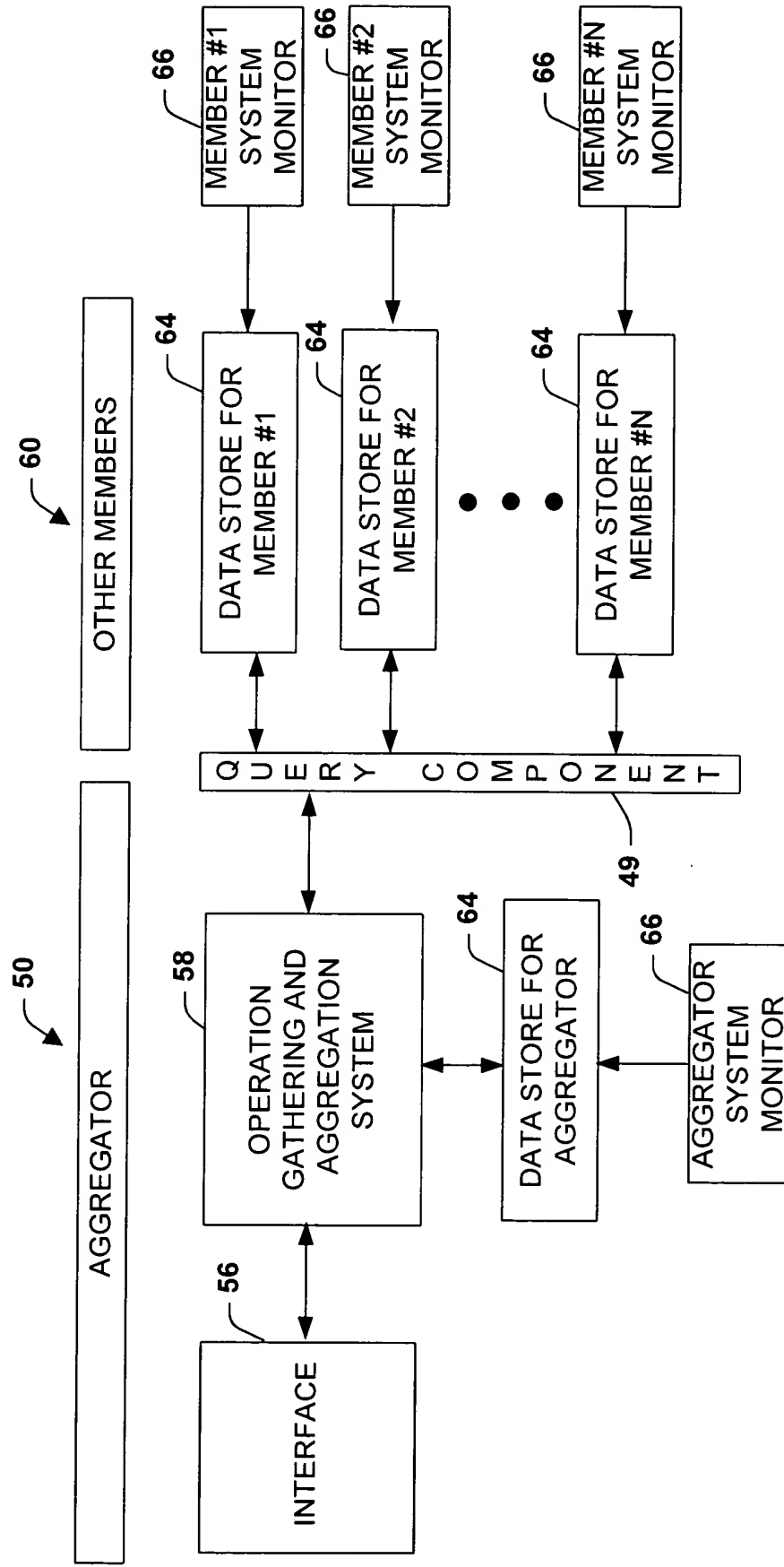


Fig. 3

000001-220000

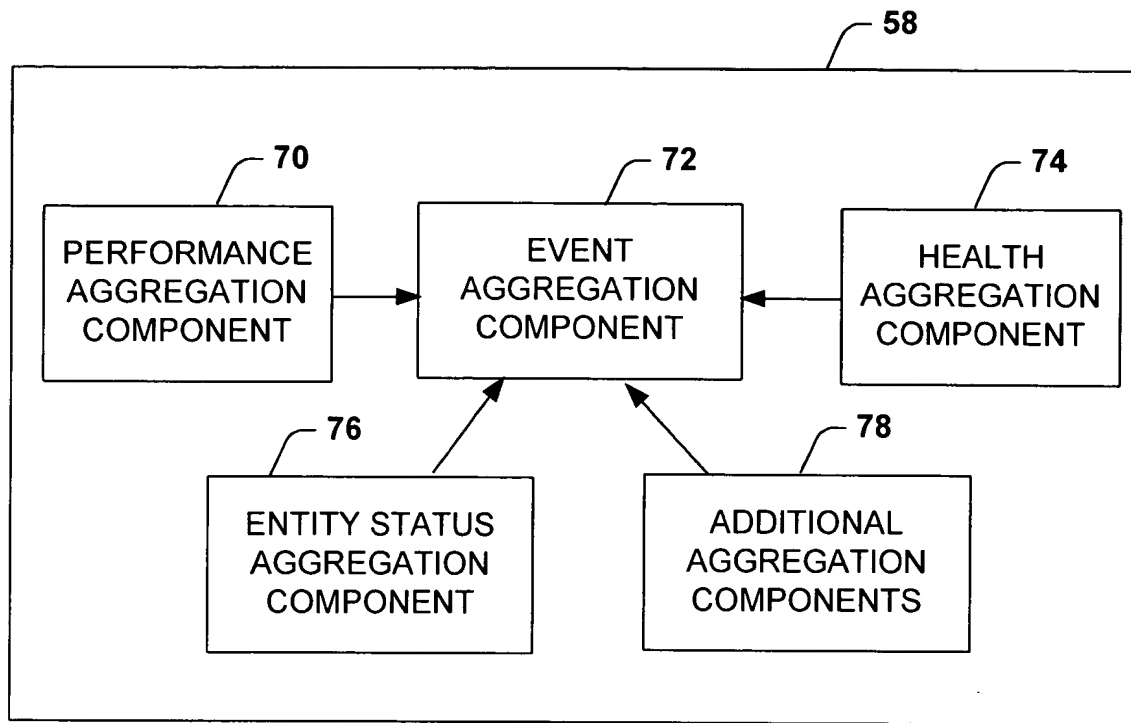


Fig. 4a

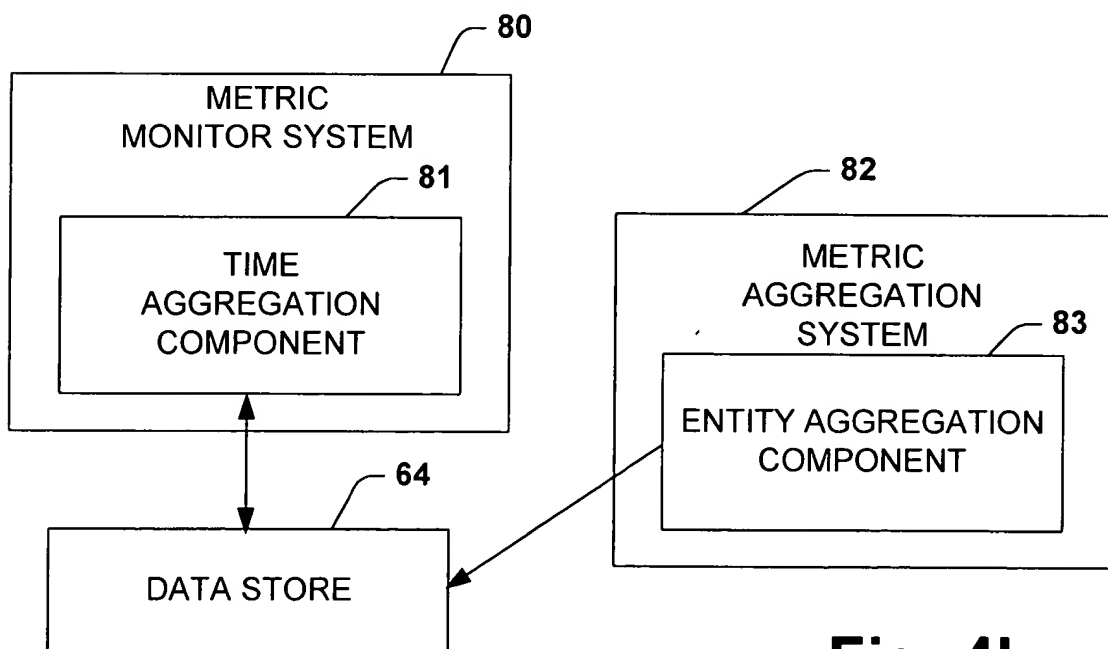


Fig. 4b

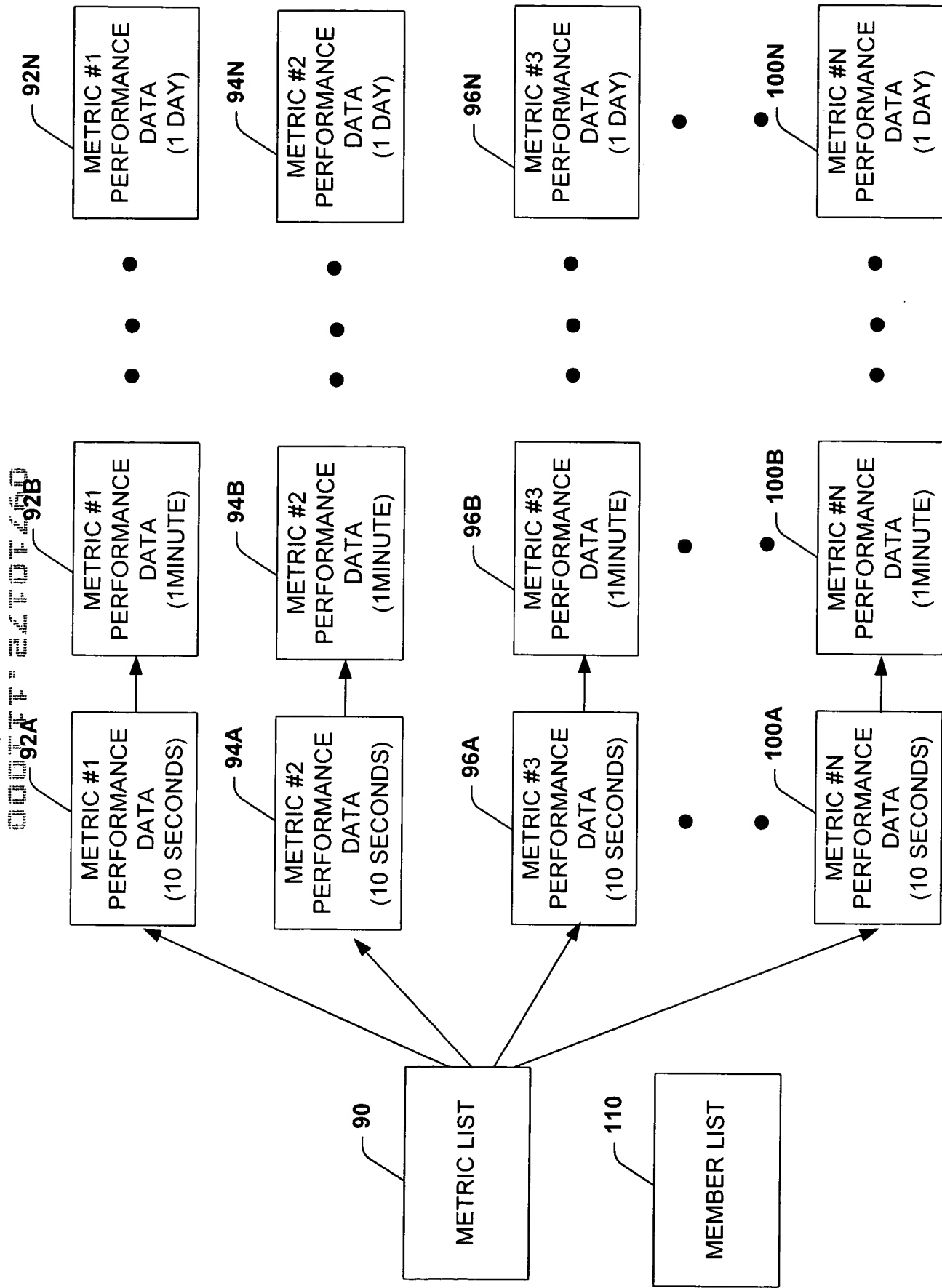


Fig. 5

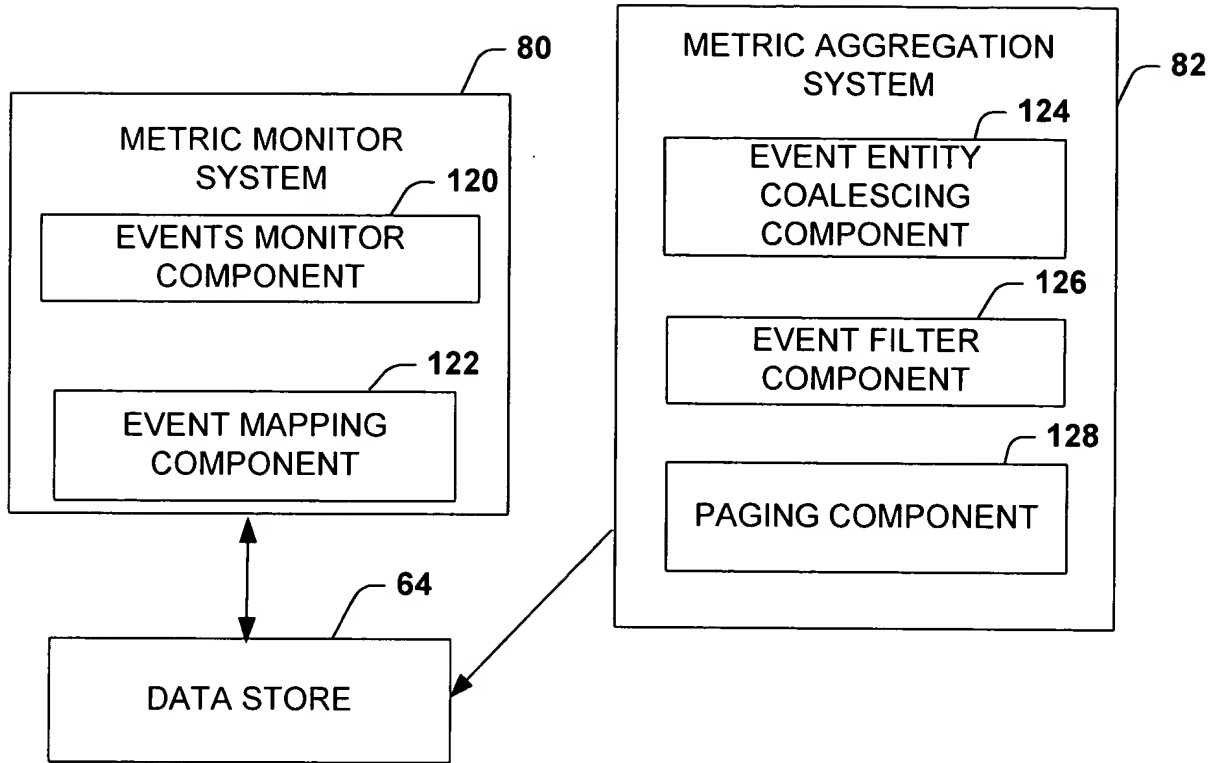


Fig. 6a

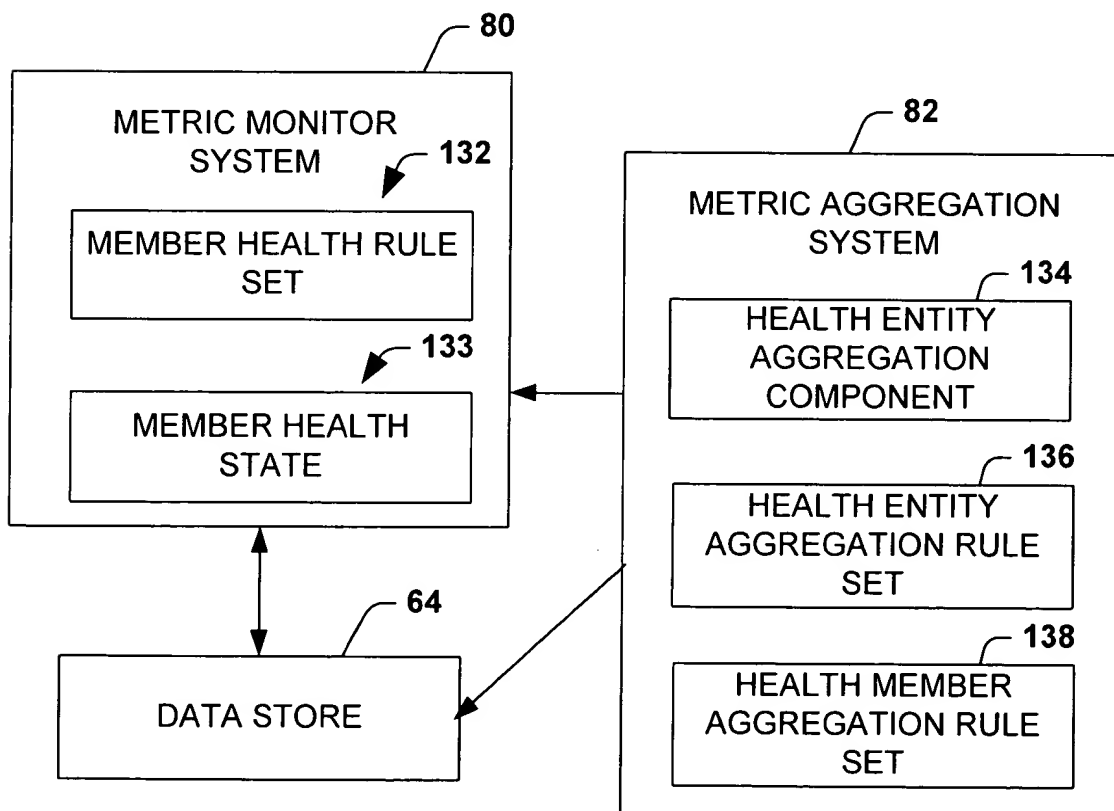
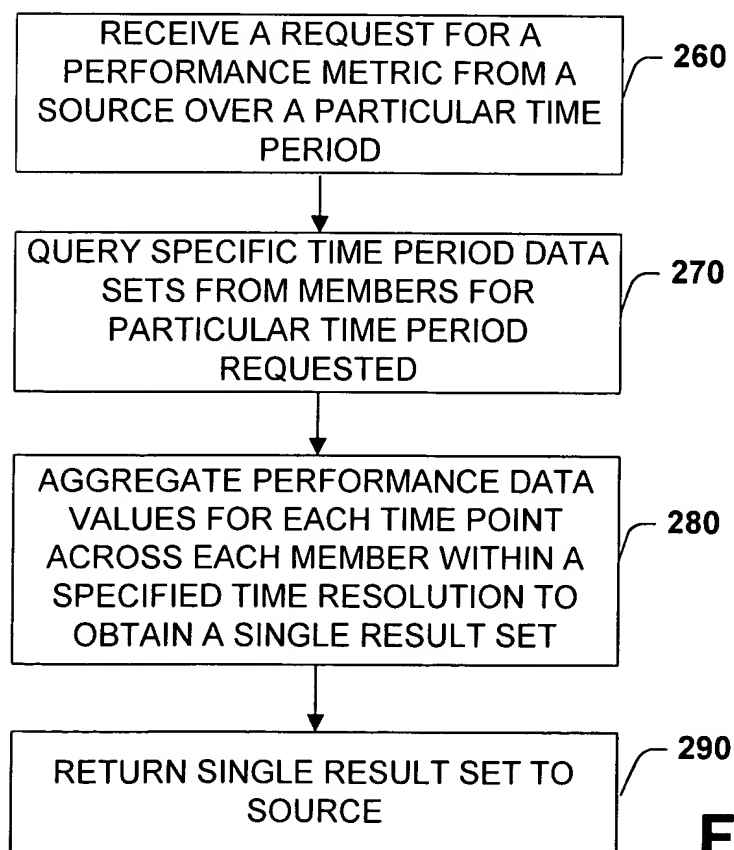
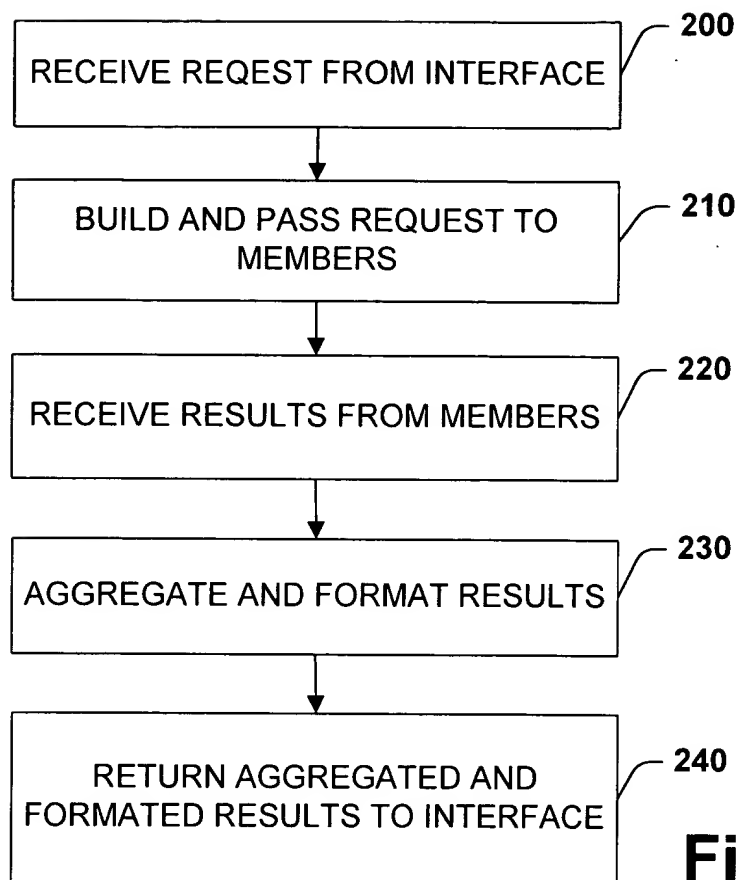


Fig. 6b

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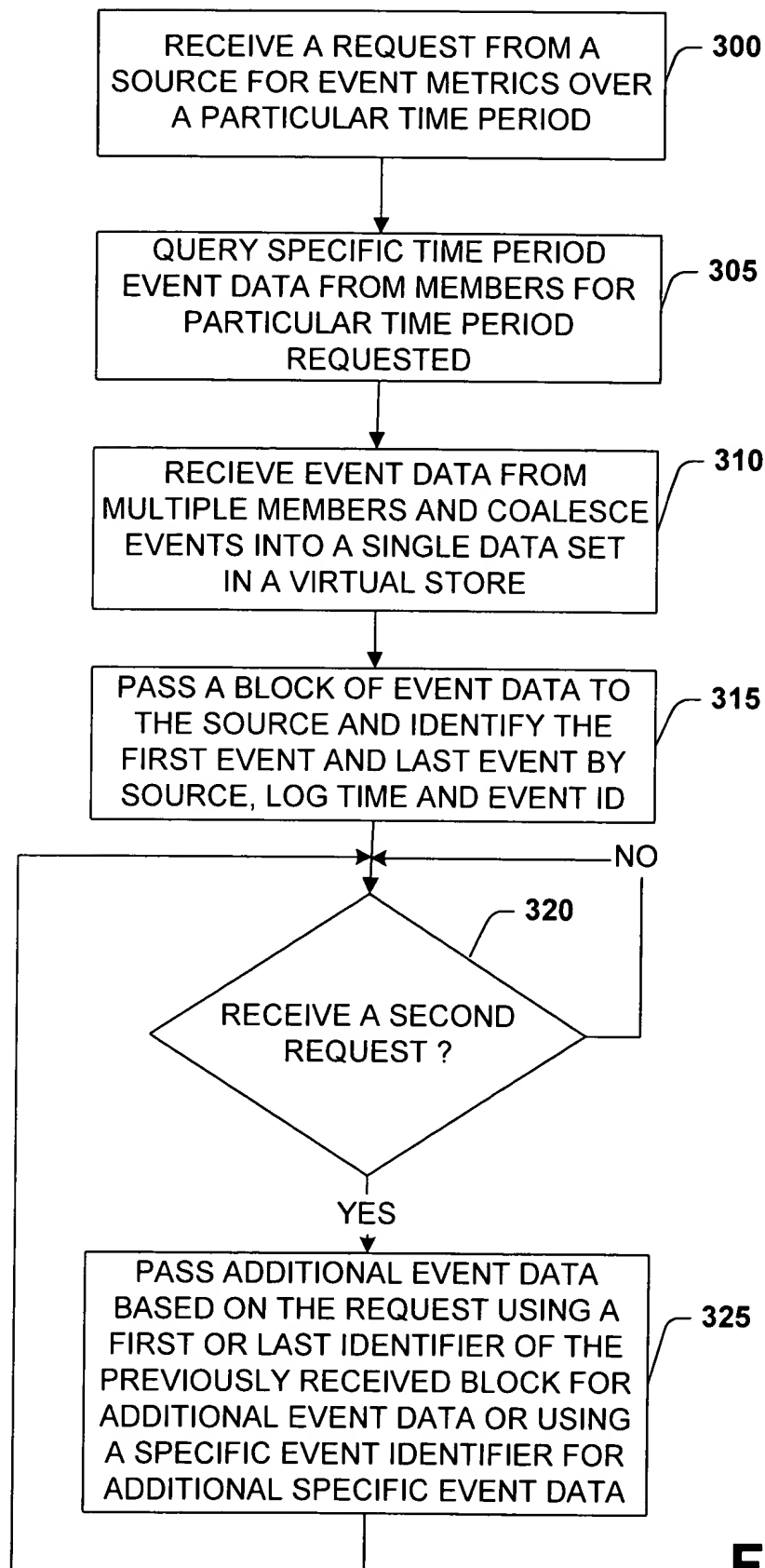


Fig. 7c

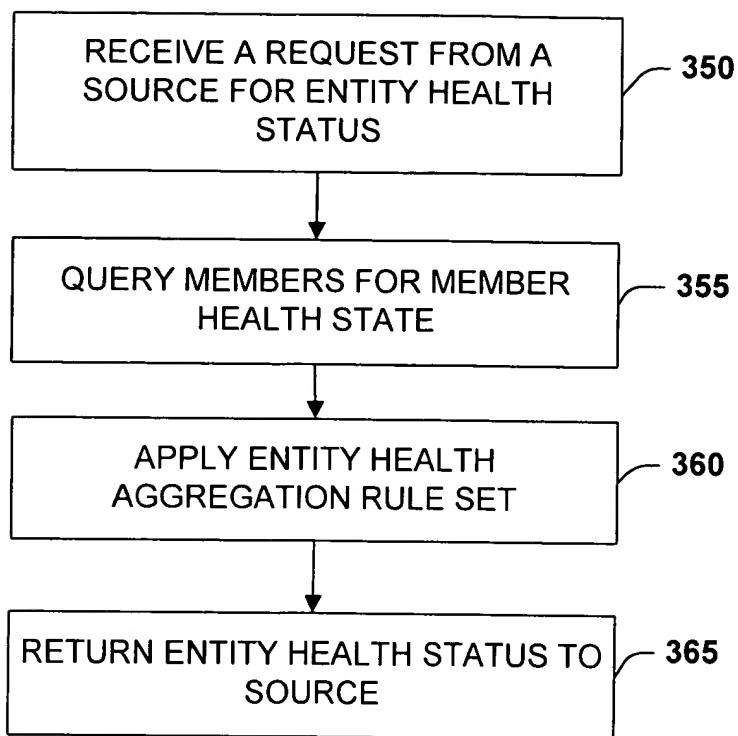


Fig. 7d

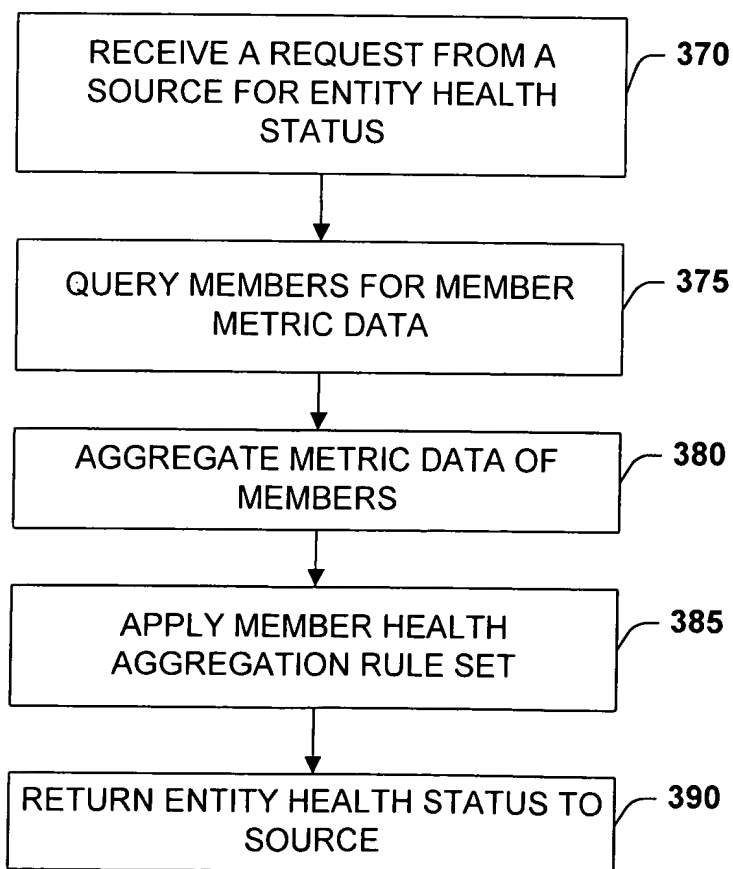


Fig. 7e

The diagram illustrates a computer system architecture. A central box labeled "COMPUTER" contains several internal components: a "PROCESSING UNIT" (421) at the top; "System Memory" (422) below it, which includes "RAM" (424) and "ROM" (425); and three storage drives at the bottom: "Hard Drive" (427), "Floppy Drive" (428) containing a "DISK" (429), and "CD-ROM Drive" (430) containing a "DISK" (431). Each drive is connected to the system via an "Interface" (432, 433, 434). A "Video Adaptor" (448) is also connected to the system. A vertical bus (423) connects the Processing Unit, System Memory, and the three interfaces. To the right of the computer box, a dashed box (435) represents the "Operating System", which contains "Applications" (436), "Modules" (437), and "Data" (438). Arrows indicate data flow from the Operating System to the RAM, Hard Drive, and Floppy Drive. External peripherals are connected to the computer: a "MONITOR" (447) is connected to the Video Adaptor; a "KEYBOARD" (440) and "MOUSE" (442) are connected to the "Serial Port Interface" (446); a "MODEM" (454) is connected to the Serial Port Interface; and a "Network Adaptor" (453) is connected to the bus. The Network Adaptor is further connected to a "WAN" (452) and a "LAN" (451). The LAN is connected to a "REMOTE COMPUTER" (449), which includes its own "Memory Storage" (450).

Fig. 8